NASHVILLE, TENN. SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1862

B. B. CONNOR & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET. Now Stock just received and for sule

low to close out Consignments, 200 Bhis. Sait, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

100 hoxer SALT, for sale by CONNOR & HEO.

5Q Colls ROPE, for sale by CONNOR & HRO. 40 bbis. Coal OIL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 half bols. Coal Off., for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. SO boxes SOAP, for sale by CONNER & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

12 chesta TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 half chemis TRA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

12 cadies TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BEO. 10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 100 gross MATCHES, for sale by ... CUNNOR & BRO.

25 hoxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by CONNOR & CO.

14 bbis. VINEGAR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 aps connob & BRO-

24 hits MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 5 ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 bbts. MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. an 8 CONNOR & BRO.

80 kegs NAILS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

500 bble FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 casks HAMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks SIDES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 200 bbls fine POTATOES, for sale by CONNOB & BRO.

20 baxes fresh Garden SEED, for male by CONNOR & BRO.

S bala Onion SETS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 therees Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all our fild stand, No. 5 College street.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

REMOVED. M. Morganstern Has removed from his old stand on Market Street

No. 10 Union Street,

Where he will keep a full amortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's Misses' and Childrens

, BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, SLIPPERS,

Of the Best Make & Finest Quality. Custom Work neatly executed.

April 29, 1862. Committed to Jail O'F Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a no gro man, who says his name is GEORGE, and mays he belongs to Lowis Lit daloy, of Wilson county, Tenn.; age about 32 years; very black: 5 feet 8 inches high; woighs about 150 or 160 pounds. The owner is requested to come ferward, prove property, and new charges, as the law directs.

pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,

may 2-3t Sheriff and Jallor of D. C.

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a no. gro man, who says his name is ALBERT, and says he belongs to Jo. Dodson, of Davidson County age about 35 or 40 years; weighs about 155 or 160 pounds; no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directli.

may 2-3t Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

Committed to Jail O's Davisson County, Tenn., May 1, 1803, a negro belongs to Jab. Haird, of Wilson County, Tenn.; age about 25 years; weight about 145 or 150 pounds; color, black; scar on right cheek bone, and to be done by a kick from a horse; a feet 8 inches high; directed in brown juans clothes, black wool hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HISTON, may 2-11.

TO AMBROTYPISTS.

HAVE JUST received a consignment of new and fresh Ambrotype and Photograph materials, to be sold to hits at Louisville prices, expenses added.

ap 26-lin

United States of America:

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE. MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

Washings, information has been filed within and rithe Middle District of Toursesses, at Nashville on the 14th day of May, A.D., 1862, by John Trimble, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, who presecutes herein on behalf of the United States, against certain goods, via: One hundred and hinely five sacks of Corn, and one box of Corn, containing in all about three hundred and ninety bushels, and surriced A.Q.M., C.S. A., alleging in substance, that said Corn was seized, on land, in the Middle District of Tennessee, a few relies South of Franklin, as forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same be condemned as forfeited, as aforesaid.

same, that the same be condemned as forfeited, as aforeweld.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition, under the seat of said Court, to me dirented and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons clathing said Corn, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said Greut Court, to be held at the City of Nashville, in and for said District, on the 2d day of June, 1802, at 10 o'clock in the toremon of that day, then and there to interpret their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

E. R. GLASCOCK,

May 20th, 1832—141.

U. B. Marchal, M. D. T.

United States of America: MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TRNNESSEE.

WHEREAS, information has been filed within and for the Middle District of Tennessee, at Nash-ville, on the 14th day of May, A.D., 1862, by John Trimble Esq., Attorney for the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, who prosecutes berein on behalf of the United States, against certain property, viz: One dark brown Stallion, said to be thorough bred, about 15½ hands high, about 5 years old, with a ring of white around his right hind feet, and three white saidle spots on his back, alleging in substance, that said Stallion was selzed, on land, in the Middle District of Tennessee, in or near the town of Franklin, Williamson County, as forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same be condemned as forfeited, as aforesaid. foresaid. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the munition, under

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the musiciou, under the scal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public bottee to all persons claiming said Stallion, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said Circuit Court, to be held at the City of Nashville, in and for said District, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their altegations in that behalf.

E. R. GLASCOCK,
May 20th, 1862—144

U. S. Murshal M. D. T.

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, living in Davidson County. Tour, on Wednesday night, the 14th inst., TWO NEGRO MEN, named FITT and JOE. Pitt is about S feet high; weighs shout 175 pounds; of brownish complexion; two of his front upper teeth defective, and is about 22 years old; bushy hair, with pleasant Justenanec.
Joe is about 20 years old; weighs about 160 pounds;

Joe is about 20 years old; weighs about 160 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches high; rather a darker shade than his brother Fitt. He has a sear from a cut on his left foredinger; down look when spoken to; both clean shaved. They will probably keep together.

I will pay 25 bollars a piece for their apprehension, if returned to me, or so secured that I can get them, if taken out of the State.

W. D. SIMPKINS.
N. SEVILLE MARKET. 1863.

Nasavata, May 18th, 1862. FRENCH BAKERY.

upon the French method; and that only competent French workmen will be employed. He hasitates not to say his bread is equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the city, and guarantees that it will be as sweet and good as bread can be made, from the fact that no hop yeast will be used in its manufacture. A share of the public and private family patronage is earnestly selicited.

Hot Bolls every morning, at 5 o'clock. All descriptions of bread and every variety of cake made to orions of bread, and every variety of cake made to or

der.

Remember, if yan want sweet and good bread call at P. O'CONNOR'S, corner of Union and Summer streets, opposite Odd Fellow's Hail.

The Public are respectfully informed that the well-known ICE CREAM SALOON of H. C. REEVES, (formerly of Nashville) will be re-opened Thursday the 8th of May, where fee Creams, not to be excelled by any in the city, can be had. Call and judge for yourself.

[ap 20-1m] P. O'CONNOS.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Nassyulle, TENN., May 8th, 1862. }
BIDS will be received at my office, until 2 o'clock.
P.M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th, 1862, (from first hands and persons loyal to the Government of the United States,) for

600 Barrels Extra Superfine Flour, To be delivered at the Commissary Store-House, in Nashville, Tenn., on or before the 17th of May, 1862. Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Flour," and directed to R. MACFEELY, Capt, and Com. Subs.

BOARDING.

THE undersigned having leased the BOARDING-HOUSE recently occupied by Mrs. Lvon, No. 8, College Street, is now prepared to accommodate famlikes or single gentlemen, by the day or week, at rea sonable rates. He would respectfully solicit public J. T. ABERNATHY.

Notice to Claimants.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
NAMEVILLE, TENN., May 21st, 1562

PERSONS claiming private property in the Chattanooga Railroad Depot at this place, are requested to present their claims at this Office before the
31st inst.

J. D. RINGHAM,
may22—6t

Capt. and A. Q. M.

Nashville Building Association.

CTOCKHOLDERS can pay their Monthly instalments of at the Store of A. H. HICKS & CO. In consequence of the present decangement in monetary affairs, nothing but Gold or Silven will be received in payment of dues.

C. A. FULLER. ayment of dues. Nastville, May 20th 1862—215

Bids for Machinery, &c.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER NASHVILLE, TEXN., May 19th, 1862. BIBS will be received at this Office antil 12 o'clock, M. Sarureny, May 31, 1862, from citizens loyal to the United States only, for the Hulls, Machinery and State Room Decree of two Steamboats burned by the cebels, and now partially sunk in the Cumberish-river at Nashville, Tenu. Bids will be received for the whole or parts of the abuve. Government Funds only received.

J. D. BINGHAM.

may 20—114 Capt & A. Q. M.

BOOK-BINDERY.

THE new Book Bindery, Nos. 19 & 21, Deade Street, has resumed business, and is prepare ste all kinds of Job Work and Blank Work in neat and elegant style.

Books and Orders left at W. T. Bunar's Book store. r at the Bindery, will receive prompt attention.
JOHN C. FEHR. may18-lw*

COAL!

20,000 BUSHELS COAL, just received on Consignment, and for rule. Orders left at the yard, CORNER OF CEDAR AN CHERRY SWIESTS, will be promptly filled. D. D. DICKEY, Agent.

Mashville Anion.

TERMS:

RATES OF ADVERTISING (YEN LINES ON LIES TO CONSTITUTE A SQUAPE.) t Square 1 day \$1 00 -cach add: tomal macraico \$ 50 to 1 week, 5 00 -cach additional square 1 50

Das aquare, one year, \$30—cash additional aquare \$10
Written notice must be given to take out and at p
strartisements of yearly advertueers before the year
agreement and the years and the policy advertueers before the year No contract of yearly advertisements will be discon-unued without pravious notice to us, her will any there be made for less than one year at the yearly

as advertisers exceeding the space con-racted for will be charged for the excess.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1862.

The Vallandigham Address and Gov. Johnson.

A few days ago, we reviewed pretty fully a circular to the country, signed by thirteen Buchanan Democrats, urging the re-organization of the old party in opposition to the Administration. The Address fell still-born, the only reception it met with being cuffs and kicks. The Philadelphia Press, however, in a withering notice of it, quotes a paragraph from a speech of Governor (then Senator) Johnson, in reply to one of its strong points, which we re-publish for the sake of reference. The Address says:

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise, fifteen months ago, would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage, the great mass of the South, with the whole Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party, of the North and West, united in favor THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that of the North and West, united in layor ne has added to his establishment a BAKERY of certain amendments to the Constituand chief among them, the wellknown "Criftenden Propositions," which would have averted civil war, and maintained the Union. At every stage, all proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago platform were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party.

The Press replies:

The best witness to refute this astounding assertion is Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, who, in the Senate of the United States, on the 31st of January last, used the following language:

The Senator told us that the adoption of the Clark amendment to the Crittenden resolution defeated the settlement of the questions of controversy; and that, but for that vote, all would have been peace and prosperity now. We were told that the Clark amendment defeated the Crittenden compromise, and prevented a settlement of the controversy. On this point will read a portion of the speech of my worthy and talented friend from California, [Mr. Latham,] and when I speak of him thus, I do it in no unmeaning sense. I intend that he, not I, shall answer the Senator from Delaware. I know that sometimes, when gentlemen are fixing up their pretty rhetorical flourishes, they do not take time to see all the sharp corners they may encounter. If they can make a readable sentence, and float on in a smooth, easy stream, all goes well, and they are satisfied. As I have said, the Senator from Delaware told us that the Clark amendment was the turning point in the whole matter; that from it had flowed rebellion, revolution, war, the shooting and imprisonment of people in different States—perhaps he meant to in-clude my own. This was the Pandora's box that has been opened, out of which all the evils that now afflict the land have flowed. Thank God I still have hope that all will yet be saved. My worthy friend from California, (Mr. Latham,) during the last session of Congress, made one of the best speeches he ever made. I bought five thousand copies of it for distribution, but I had no constituents to send them to, (laughter;) and they have been lying in your document room ever since, with the exception of a few, which I thought would do good in some quarters. In the course of that speech, upon this very point, he made use of these remarks:

"Mr. President, being last winter a careful eye witness of all that occurred, soon became satisfied that it was a deliberate, willful design, on the part of some Representatives of Southern States, to seize upon the election of Mr. Lincoln merely as an excuse to precipitate this revolution upon the country. One evidence, to my mind, is the fact that South Carolina never sent her Senators here.' Then they certainly were not influence

ed by the Clark amendment. "An additional evidence is, that when

gentlemen on this floor, by their votes, could have controlled legislation, they refused to cast them for fear that the very proposition submitted to this body might have an influence in changing the opinions of their constituencies. Why, sir, when the resolutions submitted by were fifty-five Senators at that time upon this floor in person. The Globs of the second session, Thirty-sixth Congress, part 1, page 460, shows that upon the call of the yeas and nays immediately preceding the vote on the substituting of Mr. Clark's amendment, there were fiftyfive votes cast. I will read the vote from

"YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson-25.

"Navs - Messrs, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk. Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, and Wigfall-30.

"The vote being taken immediately after on the Clark proposition, was as

"YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson -25.

"Navs--Messrs Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Lathaw, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, and Sebastian--23.

"Six Senators retained their seats and refused to vote, thus themselves allowing the Clark proposition to supplant the Crittenden resolution by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-three. Mr. Benseats, but refused to cast their votes." I sat right behind Mr. Banjamin, and I

not close by, when he refused to vote, and on the subject." . I said to him, "Mr. Benjamin, why do you not vote? Why not save this proposition and see if we cannot bring the country to it?" He gave me rather an abrupt answer, and said he would control his own action without consulting me or anybody else. Said I, "vote and show yourself an honest man." As soon as the vote was taken, he and others telegraphed South, 'We cannot get any compromise." Here were six Southern men refusing to vote, when the amendment would have been rejected by four majority if they had voted. Who, then, has brought these evils on the country? Was it Mr. Clark? He was acting out his own policy; but with the help we had from the other side of the Chamber, if all those on this side had been true to the Constitution and faithful to their constituents, and had acted with fidelity to the country, the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire could have been voted down, the defeat of which, the Senator from Delaware says, would have saved the country. Whose fault was it? Who is responsible for it? I think that is not only getting the nail through, but clenching it on the other side, and the whole staple commodity is taken out of the speech. Who did it? Southern traitors, as was said in the speech of the Senator from California. They did it. They wanted no compromise. They accomplished their object by withholding their votes; and hence the country has been involved in the present difficulty. Let me read another extract from this speech of the Senator from California:

"I recollect full well the joy that pervaded the faces of some of those gentlemen at the result, and the sorrow manifested by the venerable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden.) The record shows that Mr. Pugh, from Ohio, despairing of any compromise between the extremes of ultra Republicans and Disunionists, working manifestly for the same end, moved, tamediately after the vote was announced, to lay the whole subject on the table. If you will turn to page 443, the same volume, you will find when, at a late period, Mr. Cameron, from Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote, appeals having been made to sustain those who were struggling to preserve the peace of the country, that the vote was reconsidered; and when at last the Crittenden propositions were submitted on the 2nd day of March, these Southern States having nearly all secoded, they were then lost by but one vote. Here is the vote :

" 'YEAS-Messes. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwyn, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, La-tham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, and Wigfall-19.

Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Deolittle, Dur- in line of battle all night. On the following kee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, morning (yesterday) it became evident that Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, the retreating columns from Yorktown would Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson

"If these secening Southern Senators had remained, there would have passed, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Clark] were effered as an amendment to the Crittenden propositions, for the manifest purpose of embarrassing the latter, and the vote taken on the 16th of January 1861. Lask, what did we see? There before the people, who have never yet,

and destroy this Government."

Which we had it in our power to vote down the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire, and adopt the Crittenden resolutions, certain Southern Senators prevented it; and yet, even at a late day of the session, after they had seceded, the Crittenden proposition was only lest by one vote. If rebellion and bloodshed and murder have followed, to whose skirts does the responsibility at-

Senator Johnson continued:

"What else was done at the very same session? The House of Representatives passed, and sent to this body, a proposition to smend the Constitution of the with the institution of slavery in the States, making that restriction a part of the organic law of the land. That constitutional amendment came here after the Senators from seven States had seceof any of the States which then seceded or which has since secoded, taking up a part of that instrument? No. Does not the whole history of this rebellion tell you that it was revolution that the leaders wanted, that they started for, that they intended to have? The facts to which I have referred show how the Crittenden proposition might have been States perfect security in regard to the institutions of slavery in all future time, am not sure that my worthy friend was and prohibiting Congress from legislating

The Press adds:

On the 17th of December, 1860, shortly after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and before Secession had taken place, the House of Representatives of the United States adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful observance the duty of all good and lawabiding citizens: Therefore,

"Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to that Constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes, including personal liberty bills, so-called, enacted by State Legislatures, conflicting with, and in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof."

This resolution, calling upon all the States to repeal their personal liberty bills, was passed by a unanimous vote; and the States, acting in the same spirit, did proceed to reconsider them, and, in some cases, repeal them, although they were shown to be totally ineffective, and for ten years they had never caused the escape of a single fugitive slave.

And again, on the motion of the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, at a later day, the following resolution was passed by the same body:

"Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people or Governments of the nonslaveholding States have the right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the

This resolution was adopted by a unanimous rote.

An Interesting Personal Narrative-More Testimony to the Barbarity of the Rebel Troops,

[From the N. Y. Tomes.] The following private letter from an officer in our army to his father, was not intended for publication, but it is written with so much spirit, and records incidents so striking in their nature, that it

cannot fail to be read with interest: SOUTH SIDE OF PAMUNKET RIVER, OFFICERE WEST POINT, Va. Thursday, May 8, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER-By the time you resive this, the Press will have furnished you with a description of the battle of West Point, fought yesterday by us, and also of my wonderful and miraculous escapes through-out the day. Gen. Franklin's Division left Yorktown on Monday, and landed same night upon the south side of Pamunkey river, opposite West Foint, in presence of the pickets of the enemy. Sharp firing commen, ced immediately after our landing, and our "NATS-Measrs. Anthony, Bingham, brigade was therefore kept under arms and

attack our division here, with the hope of beating as off before the arrival of our rein-

At 7 o'clock, I was sent out by Generals Franklin and Newton to make a reconnoisordered my men to deploy into the woods as after consideration, refused justice, for any length of time, to any portion of the country.

"I believe more, Mr. President, that these gentlemen were acting in pursuance of a settled and fixed plan to break ap and destroy this Government."

"I believe more, Mr. President, that these gentlemen were acting in pursuance of a settled and fixed plan to break ap and destroy this Government." rapidly as possible, as the enemy was pre-paring to attack to in numbers, I took my position with Gen. Newton, who had drawn up the brigade for action about half a mile behind where I was or just outside the woods.

The action commenced at 9 o'clock, AM.,
the enemy being posted in thick woods, and we endeavoring by manouvers to draw them out, and was maintained with great spirit and incessant firing until 4 o'clock, P.M., when we succeeded in driving them from their position and in occupying the ground lately occupied by rebel hordes. The artillery worked beautiful, doing great execution.

My own escape is wonderful, and, indeed, almost miraculous, and I forgot not to thank God fer his watchfulness over me. It was about I o'clock, P.M., when I received an order from Gen. Newton to go forward into the woods to ascertain whether the rebels were United States, so as to prohibit Con-gress from ever hereafter interfering of ours beld its position there. I went forward at once as fast as my well-tried horse could carry me, and upon entering the woods moved cautiously until I reached a barricade, when hearing voices beside me I plunged into the woods, thinking, of course, it was one of our regiments-Thirty-first New Yorkded, and yet it was passed by a two-third and was surprised to find that I had gone vote in the Senate. Have you ever heard right into a perfect nest of the Hampton Legion, from South Carolina, who were lying nehind trees, standing behind bushes, and that amendment to the Constitution, and kneeling behind stumps like bees. I at once saying they would ratify it, and make it | perceived my mistake, and knew that nothing but the most consummate coolness would save me. I therefore saluted them, and they taking me for a rebel officer, asked me how far Gen. Hampton was then. I answered without hesitation, and with rather more assurance than I thought I possessed, "I left him about ten rods below here," and added, "Now boys, the General expects you to do your duty to day." I then turned my horse slow-Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, and Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, were in their seats, but refused to cast their give him h-1!". On hearing this, I dashed the spurs into my horse, threw my head over his neck, and made for the road. A perfect voltey or Minie balls passed over and around me-killed my borse, who rolled over carrying me with him, and left me down. Know ing that nothing but apparently time would save me, I laid with my head back in a ditch, as I tell, and appeared dead for some ten minutes. I did not move a muscle or a feature, although the scoundrels were swarming around me, and threaening to "end me." I remained in this way until they came up to me, took away my pistol, and commenced general plundering, and as they fingered away i could not suppress a smile—and then rising, I said, "Well, men, I yield as a pris-oner of war." They said, "You've been shamming, you d-n Yankee scoundrel, have you?" "Certainly," said I, "everything is fair in war." They then commenced to abuse me as a d-d Yankee this, and a d-d Yankee that, when I turned upon them and said, "I have yielded as a prisoner of war, I demand to be used as such. We in the North, know how to treat dogs better than you do men; now lead me to your commanding officer." They gave me another volley of abuse, at which I merely smiled, and then a shell, fired by our artiflery, to the place where I was seen to enter, burst like the wind amongst us - skinning my nose and scattering the rebels like chaff. They selzed their muskets, pointed two of them at me, and told me to "come along, you d-d Yankee!" I still talked with them to gain time, when another shell bursting amongst us, they moved on further, calling to me to "come on," while I said, "go ahead, lead the way, quick." I then saw a favorable mement, and preferring freedom to a Southern prison, I made one bound into the woods, and went back as fast as one leg would carry me. I felt very much exhausted, and was carried to the reac by some men and placed under a tree, when, with whisky and care, I soon felt stronger, although my leg was stiff. They wished me to go in an ambulance to hospital, but I politily eclined, and calling for an extra horse, was lifted on his back, and returned to the eld and reported to Gon. Newton 18tr duty. He kindly told me that I had distinguished myself enough this day, and requested me to keep quiet. Do you not think that this was a miracu-

lous escape? My capters (Hampton Legion) were the most murderous looking body of villeins I ever beheld, and as for honor and mercy, they know not the first principles of such excellent virtues. They are lost to all sense of honor, and should be used as dogs. Our men were brought in rapidly many fine officers killed—and several men killed with Minle balls and their throats out from ear to ear! Savages themselves would blush at such barbarities. Gen. Newton conducted the engagement, Gen. Franklin arriving at 12, M., on the seid. It was a beautifully planned battle, and they expected to drive us into the river. We had twenty thousand men agrilast us, composed of Tennesseeans, Texan Volunteers, Louisiana Tigers, Virginians, and Alabamians, beside the Hampton Legion. Our men fought like tigers, although they suffered severely. We are expecting to meet them again to day, and will give them another chance at us. We are surrounded by them here, but we are bound to be in

Richworld soon. Believe me ever, your affectionnie Son, JAMES E. MONTGOMERY.